

SOME NEW PHORIDÆ FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

BY CHARLES T. BRUES,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The following two species of Phoridæ, both belonging to the genus *Aphiochæta*, were recently sent to me by Mr. Ernest E. Austen, of the British Museum. Both prove to be new to science, and I have his kind permission to publish descriptions of them. The types are in the British Museum, and cotypes in the collections of the Public Museum of the city of Milwaukee. These are the first species to be published from the Philippines, although many others doubtless occur there, among them quite probably some of those recently described from New Guinea and the neighboring islands. The present ones were collected by C. S. Banks, of the Bureau of Science in Manila.

***Aphiochæta banksi*, new species.**

Male and female. Length 2.5-4.5 mm. Pale testaceous, the head more or less infuscated above, abdomen marked with piceous. Front as wide as long, with an ocellar tubercle and median frontal groove. Four proclinate setæ, all well separated, and the lower pair strong, well developed. Bases of first row of reclinate setæ forming a downwardly bowed line with the upper proclinate pair, all of these six being at about an equal distance from the lower margin of the front and equidistant from each other. Second row of reclinate setæ forming a slightly curved line well above the middle of the front, the lateral ones very close to the eye-margin. Ocellar row as usual. Cheeks each with two stout, downwardly directed macrochætæ and a row of small bristles close to the eye-margin. Postocular cilia strong, slightly enlarged below. Antennæ almost spherical with dorsal, nearly bare arista. Palpi comparatively large, without stout bristles. Proboscis stout and prominent, although short, of chitinous structure. Thorax rather elongate, finely hairy. One pair of dorsocentral macrochætæ and four strong marginal scutellar bristles, the lateral pair being nearly as stout as the median one. Margin of mesonotum between the base of the wing and the scutellum on each side with two very strong macrochætæ. Abdomen testaceous or pale yellow, marked with piceous as follows: a delicate posterior margin on the first segment; a broad one on the second, which is widened laterally; third and fourth segments entirely black, except for a median elliptical space which touches the anterior margin, but is separated from the posterior one by a narrow band of black; fifth with a dark spot at the sides; hypopygium of male also dark. In the female the dark markings tend to weaken or to become smaller. Venter pale. Legs long and stout (Fig. 1), the posterior femora

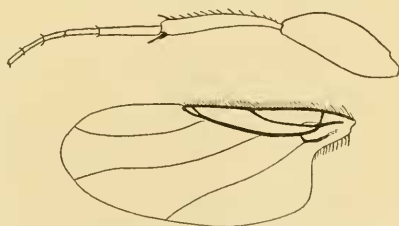


FIG. 1. — *Aphiochæta banksi*, n. sp. Hind leg and wing of female.

quite noticeably thickened; anterior and middle tibiae very weakly ciliate; posterior ones with about 12 unusually strong setulae. Legs pale, the tips of the hind femora infuscated. Wings (Fig. 1) hyaline, with yellowish veins; costal vein reaching fully to the middle of the wing or slightly beyond, with closely-set, short, fine cilia; auxiliary vein very indistinct; first vein ending a little nearer the tip of the third than the humeral cross-vein; third vein acutely forked, but very near to the tip so that the cell thus formed is small; fourth vein but little curved; fifth weakly bent towards the middle; sixth slightly bisinuate; seventh faint. Halteres pale.

Numerous specimens of both sexes from Manila, Philippine Islands, "found breeding in culture media in Bureau of Science." They were collected by Dr. C. S. Banks.

Aphiochæta curtineura, new species.

Length 2.5-4 mm. Brownish testaceous, more or less of the front and abdomen above infuscated. Head comparatively flat antero-posteriorly. Front about as wide as high, with ocellar tubercle and median frontal groove; brownish or quite dark, its bristles stout. Four proclinate setae, all of them very stout; the lower pair as strong as the upper. Lower lateral angles each with a pair, the median one of which is distinctly lower than the upper proclinate seta. Middle frontal row nearly straight, slightly bowed downward. Ocellar row as usual. Cheeks each with two stout macrochaetae at the lower angle, above which are a series of very small ones anteriorly. Postocular cilia stout. Antennae nearly spherical, with a short, very slightly pubescent arista. Palpi small, but with very stout macrochaetae. Proboscis short and fleshy. Thorax thinly hairy, testaceous, with one pair of dorsocentral macrochaetae and only one pair of strong scutellar bristles. Mesopleural bristles five, of moderate size. Abdomen testaceous, with distinct brownish bands which are nearly contiguous in fully colored specimens. Sides dark above and apically, venter very pale. Legs testaceous, stout, the hind femora considerably swollen and weakly ciliate near the tip below; darkened at the apex. Hind tibiae strongly setulose, the setulae about 12



FIG. 2.—*Aphiochæta curtineura*, n. sp. Wing.

in number, about two thirds as long as the diameter of the tibia at their insertions. Wings (Fig. 2) hyaline, elongate, the veins pale brown; costal veins scarcely over one third the length of the wing, its cilia rather short and closely placed; first, second and third veins entering the costa very close together, the cell at the furcation of the third extremely small, though always distinct; third vein at the tip somewhat swollen; fourth vein very faintly curved, ending as near the wing tip as the fifth, which is also nearly straight; sixth very weakly sinuate; seventh fine but distinct. Halteres pale.

Described from several specimens of both sexes included in the same vial with the preceding species, from which it differs by its very short costal vein, different chaetotaxy of front and scutellum.